he National Republican.

VOL. XVIII---NO. 196.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1878.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE WAR IN OREGON.

The Battle Near the Umatilla Reservation.

f Mounted Indians Upon the Troops— Reservation Indians Looking On, but Hered to Have Been Killed - Yolunteers,

Colonel Miles' Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A Walla-Walla dispatch gives the following account of the fight at Unatilla reservation:

News reached Colonel Miles, who was at Pendleton, that the hostiles were at the reservation. He at once started for the access with 1900 regulars. After a march of about six unites, and within a short distance of Caynes that the contract of the section of the contract of the c

100 regulars. After a march of about six utiles, and within a short distance of Cayuse Hation, he encountered between 400 and 500 warriors. This was about eight o'clock in the norming. Cetting his men into position Colonel Miles opened fire on the hostiles, who returned it, but without effect, neither side sustaining any injury. This was continued without intermission until twelve o'clock, when he Indians attempted to charge Miles' lines, but were driven off, the redskins being unable to stand the fire from the howitzer.

In the charge the Indians austained considerable loss, those present estimating their dead at fifteen. Miles' essualties consist of two men wounted—one in the arm and one in the legislatory after one o'clock the Indians full back toward the mountains.

This is the first time during this campaignt that the heattles have attempted a charge, and shows that they are driven to despursation. During the whole of the fight they shot wild. Miles' object, in view of the overwhelming numbers against him, was to prevent the advance of the hostiles and, if possible, hold them in check till reinforced. This he did, although his force was afoot and the avages well mounted. During Friday the Indians con-pleted the destruction of Cayuse Station, which on the destruction of Cayuse Station, which on the destruction of Cayuse Station, which on the day previous they had partially destroyed. It is feared Macahem's has met a similar fate.

which on the day previous they had parminly destroyed. It is feared Meachum's has met a similar fate.

Among the interested spectators of Miles' fight were a large number of Unantillas, who took sides with neither party, but appeared to relish the sport. It is stated that a number of young men belouging to this tribe, under Wenapenoot, have joined the hostiles. Colonel Councyer reports that the young warriors bave passed beyond his control. At ten o'clock this morning Colonel Forsyste, with his command, was at Weston, having been ordered to the seen of yesterday's conflict, and was moving at rapidity at his bone c. u.'d travel.

The forves now in the Unantilia country amount to 700 men, and it is thought will be sufficient to bring the hostiles to terms in a few days. Nowithstanding reports to the contrary, it is almost certain that a porfion of the hostiles have succeeded in crossing the Colombia, and danger, so far as the future is concerned, is with them. Several mill men have just come into town, and report that they were driven out of the mountains by the Indians, who appear to be in large numbers. A volunteer company has been origanized baye, and have placed themselves at the disposal of Governor Ferry.

FURTHER FROM THE FIGHT.

PUBLICA PROM THE PIGHT.

PURTIER FROM THE FIGHT.

PONTLAND, OBSOON, July 15.—The following dispatch has been received from Pendliston: The troops under Captain Miles drove the Indians into the hills near Captain Miles drove the Indians into the hills near Captas Bation. They fought four or five hours at long range in the valley. Finally the troops and volunteers made a charge and drove them four miles to the hills, and captured several horses on the field. The volunteers did well, and the officer in command complimented them highly.

Quite a number of Indians were killed, but the number could not be learned. Nothing is doing to-day but scouting. The Indians had not moved late in the day, and they are elosely watched.

i moved rate in the cay, sely watched.
See high Colonel Barnard's cavalry arrived the Unatilia River, near the other commind, and will move on the Indians early in a morning. Colonel Sanford is coming up ma Legrands to be near the Indians on the cacham roads. The Indians are surrounded, if warm work is expected to-morrow.

fr. N. K. Griggs, the United States Consu sir. S. K. Griggs, the United States Consulat Chemnitz, Saxony, transmits to the Department of State, under date of June 19, 1878, an unusually interesting and valuable report of affairs in his district. Largo numbers of people, he says, are out of employment, the country is full of tramps, and a half dozen of beggare visit each house in the city daily, although boundary is strictly forbidden by law. The degare visit each house in the city daily, although begging is strictly forbidden by law. The de-crease in wages since the panie has been about 9 per cent. Crops for a number of years have been ahundant. Want of employment comes mainly from the use of labor-saving machines. Goods can be made cheaper in England and America by machines than in Saxony by hand; hence temporary distress.

has actually occurred in districts where hand-labor has been superseded by machines. Hand-made curtains of Saxony are sold in America as the finest French goods. But to compete with manufacturers using machines a grown person must work fourteen hours per day to earn/forty-seven center.

extends to all parts of Germany except Ba-varia and Wurtemberg, which are independent of the general government. There were em-ployed in 1975 in the general post-office at Berlin 191 officials, whose salaries averaged

ployed in 1870. In the general post-office at Berlin 191 officials, whose salaries averaged \$223.50 per annum; swenty-five received more than \$1,000 per annum.

The postmaster-general received \$5,733.80, besides a bouse free of rent; the director of the port \$5,770, and the director of the telegraph the same. The employees in the service numbered 36,637; average salary was \$231.11. At the forty-one principal cities the postmasters received \$1,904 per annum, except at Berlin, where the salary was \$2,500. Telegraph operators of the first class received \$339,707; second class, \$255.60; second

perquisites, including "fred coffee."

IN THE BALLWAY SERVICE

the superfutendom's salary is the highest, \$1,531.6s; few employees receive over, \$1,000 per annum. Section hands are paid \$114.50 to \$174.45 per year. A certain sum is allowed to all employees for clothing, and some are furnished with houses and servants. Ticket agents receive 1 per cent. commission on the lickets they sell. The engineers and fromen are allowed for any savings they make in the ceal and oil furnished to the trains by the government.

government.
The salary of an engineer is \$535.50; fireman, \$388; conductor, \$444; ticket agent

The salary of an engineer is \$535.50; Breman, \$680; conductor, \$444; ticket agent, \$722 and \$290; freight master, \$571. Banks lend money for from one to diveyears at 5 and 6 per cent; per anoma and allow interest on deposits. A check will not be honored by the bank unless the drawer's book according to the check, the amount to be entered.

cred by the bank unless the drawer's book ac-companies the check, the amount to be entered therein when paid. The panie of 1873 wrought great changes in Saxeny as in the United States. The volume of the circulating medium was decreased, stocks became worthless, and the rate of interest advanced; credit in trade-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Official Visit to the American Section.
PARIA, July 12.—M. Krantz, chief director o
the exhibition; Professor Laboulaye, director o
the foreign sections, and M.Dietz Monin, direct
or of the French section, made an official visit
to the American section to-day. A detachment of United States marines was drawn up befor

the section.

The party were subsequently entertained at lunch. Mr. McCormick proposed the prosperity of the exhibition, and M. Krautz responded, expressing a desire for the continuance of the good relations between the United States and France. At the comclusion of the visit, which lasted three hours, the company proceeded to view the head of the state of Liberty, destined for the harbor of New York.

The Louisiana Potter Committee,

New ORLEANS, July 15.—In the sub-committee of the Potter investigation Isaac W. Patton, chairman State Demogratic committee in 1876, testified that he saw Anderson about October. Auderson proposed, if the Demo-erats would support Nash for Congress, he would give then two members of the General Assembly and fifteen to eighteen hundred Democratic reajority in East Feliciana Parish. Democratic majority in East Feliciana Parish. Witness could not entertain the proposition, but telegraphed to Mctabe, in Fol.ciana. He came down and talked with Anderson about his treatment of people. Anderson thally agreed to go back if they would eash his serip. Patton agreed with Mctabe to pay \$150 of the amount. Witness gave Jonks \$50. Jenks said he would not take it as a bribe, but would take it as a lost. The Potter sub-committee received from Chief Clerk Toulineou a corrected list of the coupleyees of the custom-house.

Socretary of State Strong produced the consolidated statement of the supervisors of the protected parishes, and pointed out interfinations and irregularities as to protests, &c., and delivered the original papers to the committee.

Bloody Fight Over a Yacht.

Philadelphia, July 15.—A desperate fight occurred late last night on the wharves in the northern portion of the city, in which several mon were soverely if not tatally wounded.

RIVER REMINISCENCES.

History of Steamboating on the Potomac.

Why the River Trade Has D Advent of the Osceola-The Potemae in War Times-The Re-

Then and New on the Potennae.
Reader, be you gentle or simple, I want to tell you something about the history of steam-touting on the beautiful Potomae. Well, you must know, it has always been a hazardous business, full of ups and downs. Buff old business, full of ups and downs. Bluff old Commodore George F. Flant, who was born with sea-legs on, says if you doubt the truth of this assertion, go into the business and try it yourself, but be sure you have a big purse. In short, steamboating on the beautiful Potemae has an interesting history, full of interesting pages. Reader, if you want a day of real pleasure, take a sail on the Potemae in early May or early June. Go down far enough to get a saif of sait air, and, my word of it, you will be benefited. I sometimes think that we do not fully appreciate these natural blessings nature has so bountifully provided us with. In short, we neither appreciate nor only them as we should. Daniel Webster used to say fortyield bours of sait-water air was worth sixteen concess of quinine.

Here is where the truth and the trouble comes in. A very large portion of our people are office-holders, and of course are office-holders, and of course are office-holders, and of course are office-holders, and of the time to travel for health or pleasure, and too few, very few, wealthy men of Washington, will not spend their money in encouraging these borne enterprises.

Let us come down to solid facts. Notwith-Commodore George F. Plant, who was born

The Part where the property of the property of

things in Captain Jimmie Mitchell and the good steamer Ozcoola. Mitchell was a genuine sailor and a very courteous and pleasand gentleman, who at once made his boat popular with the travoling public. The Occoola was a very countrable and, for those days, swift boat, and made good time. But she was not what would to-day be regarded as a stannoh heavy-weather boat. Hitchell, however, was very expiring and brought the Ozcoola safely through some of the severest storms ever experienced on the Chesapeake. He would say it was all due to the sea-going qualities of his boat. Perhaps one of the most violent storms ever known on the Chesapeake. He would say it was all due to the sea-going qualities of his boat. Perhaps one of the most violent storms ever known on the Chesapeake Bay occurred on the night of the 10th of May. 1845. Off what is now Wolf-Trap light, the little Oscoola rode out the heaviest of it, mounting the seasilite a duck. She weathered that terrible gale and appeared safe at her winter the lost." Good scannaiship did that. Mitchell's smo, lilliy, so well known afterwaits old Washingtonians as the keeper of Piney Point Hood, commanded the Oscoola driving the two closing years of her career, in 1852, whither traile nor travel were sufficient to suit the boat, and the Mitchell's had only the estifaction of having made their heat popular, There was no money in the enterprise. In The truth was, the last Line, by way of Baltimore, was then, as it is to-day, too formaldable a competitor.

We had no regular passenger and freight boat on the line between this city and Norfolk, lust after the war it bear no look as if the heat, and most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of society, embracing men. women, and children. There are no signs of postement of the heat, and most serious apprehensions are felt by all classes of society, embracing men. women, and children.

of haltimore, was then, as it is today, too forall adable a competitor.

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A competitor of things—in other words, to look as if we were to cloud grow the solt to a new disponsation in freight and travel on the Potoman and the second their way into steambasting on the Potomac. Captain tather, a dyspeptic on the Potomac and Norfolk, and to that end pat on a very stricks of the called the Coit of Yan Coit. Show as about as undit for the service as one of could well imagine a boat to be, and yet her appearance was halled with delight your people, who patronized her to a very considerable extent. It very soon became apparent, however, that she was not a safe boat for the service outing winter, and she was taken off.

The Fotoms in those days was regarded as a six, when a boat and her machinory had been the service of the west your twenty-five years—indeed, until she was worn out and unseaworthy—she was the river for what is known among sallors as "old, worn-out tubes."

Many of my readers will agree with use that the most remarkable extent in her, and the rest and the was sent to the Potomac to run for the rest of her days. The Potomac, in the large will be a small engine of very ancient patient in her, and the rest of the captain in ever an electronic or and an animal control of the captain in ever an electronic or and an internet or an electronic or an elec

and energy of all has been taxed to the atmost.

A large number of the cases to-day have been of persons overcome in their own horoes or places of business, and include people of all classes of society, embracing men, women, and children. There are no signs of abatement of the heat, and most serious approhensions are felt by all classes of people for the result.

OMAHA, NER, Joly 15.—Three deaths have occurred here during the past forty-eight hours from the effects of the extreme heat.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The beat has been more telling to-day than at any time this year. The thermometer reached indivy-one and three cases of sinistroke are reported, one being fatal.

DURGQUE, lowA, July 15.—Another heavyrink last night flooded things generally, sweeping away two bridges on the Illinois Central that had been nearly completed. The weather is still very hot, the thermometer ranging from 92 to 98. There were two cases of sunstroke to day, but neither fatal.

ST. Jessiffi, Mo., July 15.—The heat vestorday and to-day has been interne, and there have been fourteen cases of sunstroke. Only one has thus far proved fatal.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK, July 15.—Several cases of sunstroke were reported yesterday. Alexander Warwick, representing A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, fell dead from the heat Saturday evening. Two other fatal cases have been reported since that time.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL INFESTIGA-

The Charges Against Dr. Murphy to be Pully Considered and a Verdict Rendered To-

The Charges Against Dr. Murphy to be Putly Considered and a Veriliet Rendered Tr-Night.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Dr. Murphy, of the Columbia Hospital, met last ovening. Dr. James F. Young presided, in the absence of Dr. Ritchle, the chairman of the committee. Dr. E. L. Stanton officiated as secretary. The bestness of the evening was confined to the reading of statements from absent witnesses. Miss Moschke, the nurse who preferred the charges, was present, with counsel, and evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The first paper read was from Mrs. Mary Fehl, dated Chicage, Ill., July 9, 1878. She stated that she had been a patient at the columbia Hospital for ever two months, and during that ported Dr. Murphy had been uniformly politic and oldiging to hor. The foodwas all that could be desired, and she could find no fanit with the treatment at he institution. This lady was one of Miss Moschke's witnesses, but her testimony was very fiverable to Dr. Murphy. Dr. Stanfon then read a series of sworn statements by Miss Ann E. Husted, formerly a nurse in the hospital. The papers were sworn to before a notary public in Levin. Mass, and were confirmatory of Miss Moschke's charges. Owing to their being of a gueral and not specific character the committee did

severn to before a notary public in Levin, Mass., and were confirmatory of Miss Moschke's charges. Owing to their being of a guneral and not specific character the committee did not attach much importance to thou, but they were placed on filed.

After the reading of the statements Dr. Murphy was placed on the stand and examined with reference to the charges mede against him. He denied the charges emphatically, and called the attaching of the statements of the residence of the committee to the testimony of previous witnesses in substantiation of his denial. Upon the committee to the testimony of previous witnesses in substantiation of his denial. Upon the committee to the testimony of previous witnesses in substantiation of his denial. Upon the committee to the committee held an excentive session to consider her request.

After a short talk the doors were reopened and Dr. Young announced that the committee held an excentive session to consider her request.

Dr. Williams, in behalf of Miss Moschke, then addressed the committee, during which lie stated that his client had no derire to tudue Dr. Murphy, her sole reason in bringing the charges being to find out the cause for which she had been dismissed. If the connittee would allow him he would ask Dr. Murphy he reason therefor and would be satisfied with his answer.

Dr. Murphy, in answer, said that he discharged Miss Moschke because she had emicavored to make the patients discontented with their treatment and diet by broaking the rule-which should govern every institution. He had so fault to find with Miss Moschke as a nurse, but simply with her manner in regard

had no fault to find with Miss Moschke as a nurse, but simply with her manner in regard to treating patients to food which was not suitable for them, and also for requiring that her room should be furnished to suit her taste.

At this point Dr. Williams, interrupting, said that was all that he desired to know, and expressed the wish, on behalf of himself and client, that the committee should exonerate Dr. Murpby of the charges brought against him. This statement was received with evident satisfaction by the Dector and his friends, and, as the matter appeared to have gone far enough, Dr. Mackall moved that the evidence be closed and the committee proceed to consider the testimony and make up their verilet. Dr. Sowerstated that it was too late to take any further action then, and moved an adjournment until this evening, at half-past eight o'clock, which was agreed to.

WANTED.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
That this is an age of progress no one can
deny who compares the Washington of to-day
with the "City of Magnificent Distances," as with the City or Magninout Distances, as it was called, twenty years ago. The broad streets and avenues, stretching from George-town to the Navy-Yand, shaded by trees or umbrageous parks, show the skill of the Preuch engineer who planned the city in the early days of the Republic. But with all our imdays of the Republic. But with all our im-provements we must admit that almost any small rown of New England has the advantage over us in two things, viz: a free public library and a town clock. The Capitol Library is for the exclusive use of the M. Ca., and is so fenced in that no others can have the benefit of its treasures. There are two or three small cir-culating libraries in the city, but nothing of

treasures. There are two or three small circulating libraries in the city, but unthing of
any consequence.

The Frankin Library, founded by Benjamin
Frankin, in Printadelphia, unvery years ago,
in now a great institution. Boston rejoices in
its public library, free as the air or water, and
as libe-giving as either of those elements.
Many of the libraries in small towns of New
England are the gift of men of wealth, whose
names thus become a public heritage. The
"Prilipe Library," of Newton, is a stone building of beautiful design, filled with the works
of the best authors. The name of Corcuran,
associated with the "Louise Home," "Oak
Wood Cemetery," and the "Art Gallery," is one
that Washington delights to home. "Shall we
not have a triumvirate of such names—one to
be given to a public library, to which all could
have access, and from which the "well of English undefiled" would quench the thirst for
knowledge and purify the tasts of the rising
generation? Perhaps an associated number of
public-spirited citizens might inaugurate this
crowning public beautiful for the city of Wash
ington.

A town-clock is the next mest striking want
of the people. The Departments demand the
uncital attendance of the seasons of clerks.

Is there no contingent fund that will provide a clock that can be seen and heard by the masses? Functuality, order, and industry will all be promoted by this reminder of the flight of time; and if the sent of Bonjanin Franklin is yet "marching on" we may hope to see improvements even greater than these in the capital of our nation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. However, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes. At Mazailan there was absoluted flour, and the people were emigrating. Kinabes.

Theatre Comique.

The management of the Comique have provided a rare treat for their patrons this week, and their efforts should meet with substantial encouragement. Collyer and Kelly, character artists, Miss Flora Moore, a serio-conic vecalists, who has a well-established reputation. Charles H. Stanley a populor motto singer. Hulms and Lee, in their wonderful trapezacts, the Do Cort sisters, two of the back vecalists that have ever visited Washington, and a host of other talent will help to "drive dull care away" from all oppressed with the "blines." Don't fall to spend an evening at the Comique.

Drowned at Soldiers' Home.

while bathing in Lake Burnes, at the Soldiers' Home.

Home.

Scious Charges Against a Judge.

Sair Laku, Urant, July U.—A pathion to
the President, asking for the counted from office of Chief-Justles Michael Schnetter, is pul-

EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

More Settled at Berlin Than at Plevna and Shipka.

furkey Smoothing the Way for Austria in Bosnia—The Population seesy to Receive the New Powers Sect. -Papal Allocation.

Convention Between Austria and Turkey, London, July 16.—The Twee' dispatch from Constantinople says it is reported that a con-vention has been arranged between Austria and the Porte. The latter accepts the occu-pation of Bassis and Herzegovina. Austria. pation of Basaia and Herzegovina. Austria, congages to prevent any future allfance batwien. Russia and Monteungro and Sarvia; and to preserve order in Bulgaria between Mussulmans and Christians, even, if necessary, during Russian occupation. All accounts confirm the reports that the opposition to Austrian occupation is giving way.

A special dispatch to the Vienna Press uspetthe insurgence about Livno land decided netwith the confirmation of the Austrian commander.

EMILWAY CONVESSION TO REALLARD.

BAILWAY CONCESSION TO ENGLAND.

The Duly News understands that the opposi-tion leaders have decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo Turkish convention, and to take the sense of Parliament on the subject.

the sense of Farliament on the subject.

ITALY AND GENERIC EXECUTATION.

The Telegraph's Vienum dispatch says negotiations are proceeding between Econe and Athens, which, if accessful, will pledge italy to avoid in the defense of the Greek coast in the event of a war between Greece and Turkey.

ITALY WANTS IVROL.

LONDON, July 16.—There have been radical meetings in Naples resembly to urge the amentation of Southern Tyrol to Italy. The Simed-orfs Vienum dispatch states that the Italian ambassador has been recalled to Rome in our-sequence of his reports vespecting Austrian criticisms on this movement.

PREPARING FOR THE OCCUPATION OF ROSMA, VIENNA, July 15.—The Political Correspond.

PROPARING FOR THE OCCUPATION OF SORNIA.
VIENNA, July 15.—The Political Correspondence ways the Porto has instructed the authorities of Budyaluka to notify the population that the Austrian army will enter Bossia with the most friendly intentions, and that the relations between Austria and the Porte continue most autoable. The population appears to be transquilized, and even the insurgents seem disposed to submit to the Austrians.

ATHENS JULY 15.—A REGISTRA FORM. ATHENSALY.

ATHENS JULY 15.—A REGISTRA FORM. ADMINISTRATION.

EXCENDIARY FIRES IN TRESSALT.

ATHERS, July 15.—A telegram from Lamba
states that a great fire is raging throughout a
large district of Thomasly. The village of Sephiades is partly burned. The fire bugan at
numerous distant points and is undoubtedly
the work of incendiaries.

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

Home, July 15.—At a consistory held to-day the Pope submitted for the approval of the Cardinals a secret allocution directing the fastere line of conduct toward the various Powers. A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

New Onleans, July 15,-The annual regatta of the Louislana State Rowing Association took place to-day; distance for all races,

tion took place to-day; distance for all races, one mile and return.

The first race, single scull shells, all weights, six ontries, was won by John Crotty, of Galveston. Time, 16:02t, beating the entries of the Perseverance, Hope, St. John, Atlantis, and Orleans clubs, in the order named. The prins for this race goes to F. J. Murnford, of the Perseverance. Crotty, being from a nother State, was only allowed to row and sail in the pools.

Second race, single scull working beats, all

sease, was only actived to row and soit in the pools.

Second race, slugle scall working brats, all weights, six entries; won by W. H. Brooks, of the Redec Club. Time, 15:591.

Third race, four-cared gigs, six entries; won by the Hones, time 12:127, beating the Howard, Southern, Magnollas, Porseverance, and Louislams in the same order.

Fourth race, single scall shells, light weights, four cutries, won by William Lemonier, of the St. John's Club. Time, 15:14).

From Mexico.

HAVANA, July 15.—The steamer City of New York arrived to-day from Vera Cruz with

New York arrived to-day from Vera Cruz with the following intelligence:

"Crry or Mexico, July 7.—Colonel Mackenate's invasion of Mexican sail caused considerable excitement, the people believing that Mackenate acted upon a wide construction of his orders, and that the object was to raise a border was for sunexation purposes. There was no special celebration of the 4th of July by Americans except a grand pic-nie for their families.

Rowing Matters.
Kingston, Onr., July 15.—There appears

KINGSTON, UST., July 15.—Filters appears to be some doubt about Harlan and Courtre, y coming together this fall. Representatives of each have had a conference at Kingston, and the place of meeting is a serious bone of con-tention. Harlan's friends insist on having lention. Harlan's friends insist on having the race rowed on Toronto Bay and Courtaey's admire re-mast on Uwasco Lake, N. Y., or some other joint than Toronto. Thair reasons are that Toronto Bay is too much exposed for October weather, and orge that a lose exposed place be selected. Unless Hanlan jyields this point no race will be likely to take place the year. Courtney and Hanlan may go to Eng-land, failing to make a match in this country.

Rentucky Sports.
CAIRO, II.L., July 15.—A number of fright-ened negross from Kentucky, opposite Cairo, brought a report that a band of Ku-Klux vis-A Heavy Dose,
A three-year-old colored girl named Minnie
Clagett, living at 415 Franklin street northwast, accidentally swallowed three onness of
isudanum last night. At a late hourshe was
in a critical condition.

A Garroter Captured.

Tonosto, Ost., July 15.—W. M. Bliey, and of the gaing who garroted and robbed in a structural Thomas Buckley, paymaster of A.